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SEP 9 1935

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Vol. 20 | Chinook, Alberta, Thursday, September 5th, 1935 | No. 19

FRUIT SEASON IS HERE

Get Our Prices on Peaches, Prunes, Pears, Crabapples etc.

New Pack Honey	5 lbs.	.50c
Corn Flakes	3 for	.25c
Good Bulk Tea at		.39c
Brooms from		.50c to $1.00

We will be handling the U. F. A. Fruit Shipments Arriving about the 20th.

Acadia Produce Company

COAL & WOOD
Carload Drumheller Special Lump Arriving This Week
$5.00 Off Car
Jim Aitken

Meet Your Friends At The Chinook Hotel
Fully Licensed
Gus Cook, Prop.

Chuck Roast	per lb	.10c
Rump Roast	per lb	.9c
Boiling Beef	per lb	.5c
Fresh Sausage	2 lbs	.25c
Harvest Bacon	per lb	.28c
Cured Ham by the piece	per lb	.27c
Special Whiz Fly fume	per tin	.30c

Chinook Meat Market

NATIONAL SERVICE
— For Complete Satisfaction —
NATIONAL ELEVATOR COMPANY, LTD.
WINNIPEG — CALGARY — EDMONTON — PORT ARTHUR

Edmonton News

Press Information Bureau Planned at Edmonton

[By Canadian Press]

EDMONTON, Sept. 3.—Premier Aberhart and his ministers of the new social credit admnistration were officially sworn into office this afternoen by the King's representative in Alberta, Hon. W. L. Walsh, lieutenant governor

Following the swearing in ceremony in the legislative buildiugs, the new cabinet prepared to hold an immediate council meeting to deal with plans of the new administra tion in general and the prov ince's financial situation in particuiar.

It was revealed by those close to Mr. Aberhart that a press information bureau was planned to give 'accurate and complete statements" on various matters of importance to the press.

Recount Sought

Meanwhile a recount of the votes cast in the provincial election in this city on August 22, it was learned, will be ap plied for today by Morris L. Baker, acting for Northern Alberta social credit forces.

As soon as the official declaration of the election results are made by H. H. Crawford, returning officer it is expected that the recount application will be filed.

At social credit headquarters, it was stated that a re count application was intended, as was hoped to bring about the election of Dr. W. S. Hall, social credit candidate who was nosed out of the sixth seat when the election returns here were counted. On the final count here, Gerald O'Connor, Liberal, was given the last seat, having 4922, as against Dr. Hall's 4721,

THRESHING CRESTED WHEAT GRASS

Experiments conducted at the Dominion Forage Crops Laboratory, Saskatoon indicate that well cured crested wheat grass may be threshed sucessfully with the ordinary grain separator, providing the following adjustments are made:

1 Remove all the teeth from the concaves. If the crop condition for threshing, the cylinder will remove the seeds without the aid of concave teeth. Extra teeth will serve only to break the straw into small pieces which tend to form a dense mat over the surface of the straw rack. Such a condition causes seed to go over with the straw and results in serious loss. It is a good practice to replace the concaves with grates since they permit of an early separation of the seed from the straw.

2 If the crop has not been well cured or is slightly tough, one row of concave teeth may be necessary. These should be placed well forward and the back concaves should be replaced by grates.

3 If the straw is exteremly dry and brittle it may break up finely, although no concaves are used. A reduction in the speed of the cylinder under such conditions may be helpful.

4 Adjust the air blast by closing the shutters of the top sections of the air inlets completely and manipulating the lower shutters until the blast is just sufficient to raise the chaff from the chaffer but not strong enough to carry the light seed over.

5 The adjustable chaffer should be left open enough to permit of free air passage but not enough to let straw and chaff pass through it.

6 The adjustable screen should be so that the chaff will be lifted without carrying the seeds far back over its surface.

7 The weed opening at the bottom of the shoe should be closed.

RICHARDSON DENOUNCES FALSE 40 CT. WHEAT PRODUCTION COST FIGURES ATTRIBUTED TO HIM

Deliberate Attempt Made to Mislead Public Concerning James Richardson's Evidence Before Wheat Board Committee

Advocates Profitable Price to Farmer

Certain farm agitators and propagandists have been attempting for years to inflame the public mind against the Grain Trade and those associated with it. The methods have been to issue unfair propaganda and to place a false and unfounded interpretation upon the words and actions of those whose views differ from their own. A glaring example of the sort of misrepresentation referred to is cited below, and must meet with the strong disaproval of fair minded farmers in Western Canada.

Mr. James A. Richardson, President of James Richardson and Sons Limited, on June 21st and June 24th, 1935, appeared at Otttawa before a Special Committee of the House of Commons hearing representations in connection with the Canadian Wheat Board Bill.

Following presentation to the Committee of his statement covering various phases of the Canadian Grain Trade, Mr. Richardson was examined by the Prime Minister, the Right Honourable R. B. Bennett. In the course of this questioning a discussion took place concerning the cost of producing wheat in Western Canada. The evidence and examination of Mr. Richardson required some hours and occupied 65 printed pages of evidence containing more than 45,000 words. The excerpt from the verbatim report of the proceedings dealing with the discussion on cost of producing wheat reads as follows:

Right Honourable R. B. Bennett—"Now, Mr. Richardson, how much do you think the farmer should be paid for his wheat in order to break even. You have had a large experience in all branches of the business, how much should he have, not to make a profit, but just to break even?"

James A. Richardson—"Well, I have heard farmers say if they had a fair crop of wheat and got 40 cents on the farm they could get by; they would not be making any money but they could get by all right."

Mr. Bennett—"Forty cents on the farm?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"In Alberta that would mean what price on the market for No. 1 Northern—you mean No. 1 or No. 2 at forty cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I would say the No. 1."

Mr. Bennett—"No. 1 at forty cents on the farm?"

Mr. Richardson—"I suppose forty cents would apply in connection with all that he had."

Mr. Bennett—"I see what you being so what would the price be on the market for that sort of wheat; how much would you have to allow for freight?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, 15 cents a bushel would be high, it would be a top freight."

Mr. Bennett—"That is the top freight isn't it?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes sir, 12 cents average freight."

Mr. Bennett—"So that to the people in the country it should be 55 cents; you think that would be a satisfactory figure for the farmer?"

Mr. Richardson—"No sir, I do not; **I want to see the farmer get just as high price as we could sell his wheat for in the world's markets. I am not satisfied to indicate any price, other than the best price we can possibly get for him.**"

Mr. Bennett—"You see, what has been suggested by one of the witnesses is that the government through a board should establish a minimum price and if wheat went below that price it should be subject to subsidy or assistance. The Chairman of your own grain exchange submitted practically that proposal. The board would have to arrive at a minimum price, and if the price established by supply and demand in the markets of the world went below that figure there should be some provision made by which the farmer would receive the difference. That is why I wanted to get from you some idea as to minimum price?"

Mr. Richardson—"**If you appoint the board, Mr. Chairman, in the fall of the year once the crop of the northern hemisphere is assured and we have the information on which to form a little more intelligent idea I would be glad to give my views, and I am sure everyone else in the grain trade will, as to what we would think that price ought to be. I certainly would not attempt to do it now before knowing what the crop of the northern hemisphere is going to be.**"

Mr. Bennett—"I thought probably that was in your mind and that was the reason I asked you what you regarded as a reasonable price to the farmer for his crop, just to produce it, leaving out for the moment the question of profit, and that you say is 40 cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"I do not say anything, except that I have been told by good farm people who know the business."

Mr. Bennett—"You have had something to do with farms haven't you?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes."

Mr. Bennett—"My information is that you have operated farms?"

Mr. Richardson—"Yes, sir."

Mr. Bennett—"Did you ever produce any wheat at 40 cents a bushel?"

Mr. Richardson—"Well, I am a coarse grain grower myself. I could tell you more baout what it costs to feed hogs and steers."

Mr. Bennett—"But you have your own wheat?"

Mr. Richardson—"I could not tell you what it costs to grow it, but I am sure it was a big price."

Mr. Bennett—"Would it be more than 40 cents?"

Mr. Richardson—"I could not tell you what it is, because I have never calculated it."

Mr. Bennett—"I see."

Mr. Richardson—"I am sure that if I took interest on the money invested in my farm and everything else into consideration the figure would be high."

It will readily be seen that a price of 40 cents per bushel, plus freight, bringing the price to 55 cents per bushel was neither advocated nor stated as a fair price by Mr. Richardson. **He advocated that the Government should take steps to regain and extend the market for Canadian wheat and that governmental assistance be extended to farmers under existing conditions and prevailing world prices.**

By extracting a single sentence from more than 45,000 words dealing with Mr. Richardson's evidence, an attempt has been made, by those who are not concerned in placing the truth before the farmers, to make it appear that Mr. Richardson was advocating a price of 40 cents per bushel for wheat to the farmers of Western Canada. It will be clear from the foregoing evidence that Mr. Richardson did not in any sense advocate 40 cent wheat. Nevertheless deliberately misleading information was issued by the Alberta Wheat Pool in their Weekly Budget of News to the Weekly Newspapers of Alberta in an attempt to mislead the farmers into believing that Mr. Richardson considered 40 cents as being a price basis which our Canadian farmers should be prepared to accept for their wheat.

Similar misleading reports have appeared in newspaper organs published by Pool grain handling organizations and misleading statements to the same effect have been circulated and repeated throughout the countryside.

The Wheat Board Bill as originally introduced in Parliament made no provision for a guaranteed minimum price to the farmer. The producer was to get an initial payment and a participation certificate similar to the mehod followed under the Wheat Board of 1919. Mr. Richardson advocated that a farmer be given a guaranteed fixed minimum price. The bill was subsequently amended by the committee to provide for this proposed fixed minimum price to the farmer. In the course of his evidence dealing with the need of assisting in obtaining a fair price for the producer, Mr. Richardson said:

"If our Government wants to give our farmers financial assistance under existing conditions (and I would certainly like to see them do it), then there are several ways that this can be done. I consider it is possible to assure our producer a guaranteed fixed price, but still to permit an open market, so that if our market declined below the fixed price the farmer would get a certificate from the elevator company entitling him to collect the difference between the fixed price and what his wheat actualy realized. The farmer might, on the other hand, if thought advisable be paid a direct subsidy. It is a government problem as to how this matter may best be met, but it must be accepted as a fact, that the foreign buyer will continue to buy wherever he can buy the most with his money, and that he will take full advantage of depreciated currencies in certain parts of the world, and it is quite futile to try and induce him to subsidize citizens of other countries. . . . .

"I would rather like to see the farmer assured of a fixed minimum price, that would give him some protection against depreciated currencies of the southern hemisphere and a board with authority to use, stabilizing influences in the market, if they thought it were necessary, and to feed out our surplus wheat as and when the market would take it, and try to allow the trade the largest possible freedom, and to act as a stabilizing factor, as an insurance and safety factor; to operate largely in that way would depend, of course a a great deal on good judgment being employed."

These persons who have sought to place Mr. Richardson in a wrong light in the minds of farmers of Western Canada had available to them the above statement. Yet they apparently sought to mislead the farmers whom they are paid to serve. It is difficult to catch up with misrepresentation and falsehoods.

Mr. Richardson feels that in addition to production costs, farming industry, like other forms of business, should reap a fair margin of profit.

Mr. Richardson has spent his entire working life-time in the grain business. The firm of which he is now the active head commenced handling grain of Canadian farmers in 1857. For 78 years it has served the grain producers of Canada, and it will continue so doing in the same fair and efficient manner that has characterized all its dealings.

Restoration of wheat prices to a profitable level to the producer and the sale of Canadian wheat, rather than its storage in the bins of Canada, are the end to which Mr. Richardson has worked and will continue to work. Mr. Richardson, operating in the handling ad exporting end of the Canadian grain business, has the interests of the Canadian farmer much more to heart than those who have caused loss of markets for Canadian wheat and who now seek to bury their folly by spreading false and malicious statements concerning the grain trade and those engaged in the grain business in the hope of causing elimination of sound competition.

In view of the quotations of the exact words used by Mr. Richardson before the Committee, we believe we can rely upon every fair minded farmer to condemn the untrue statements that have been made and the unfair inferences that have been drawn—JAMES RICHARDSON AND SONS LIMITED—Advertisement

STACKING BEFORE THRESHING

A late spring folowed by heavy rains has produced a rank growth of straw and a crop is much later in maturing than usual. Late harvests coupled with big yields of straw result in threshing operations starting much later and lasting much longer than usual. It usually happens that such a combination of circumstances results in an unusually large amount of damage to grain which has to stand too long in the stook before it is threshed. In addition, it frequently happens that winter sets in before the threshing of such a late maturing crop is completed.

Stack threshing has always been considered a sound farming practice for the men operating a small farm and depending on an itinerant threshing machine, as it eliminates the risk of the crop beig damaged by weathering or being left in the stook all winter.

The farmer may save a little on time and labor by threshing from the stook but will often lose more than he will gain as a result of depreciation in the commercial grade of his grain. It has been shown that losses due to the lowering of the commercial grades resulting from weathering in the stook frequently exceed the cost of stacking. It has been shown that very little additional cost is involved when the grain is stacked before threshing as compared with threshing from the stook.

Stacked grain is safe from injury due to climatic conditions. It goes through a natural process of sweating in the stack and as a result, threshes more easily and gives a bright, clean sample of threshed grain that may be stored in a bin of any size with assurance that it will keep in good condition.

While stacking improves the colour and quality of the threshed grain of any of the cereals, it is of particular benefit to barley intended for the malting trade where colour is reflected in the quality of the product produced.

The farmer operating in the park belt of the Prairie Provinces would be well advised to ensure his late crop against damage due to weathering in the stook by stacking as soon as possible after harvest.

LITTLE SOULS

Little souls who miss so much
Rapture far beyond their touch
Knowing neither depth nor height
Ecstasy of fancy's flight,
Chained to little streets and ways
Narrowed down to suit their days.

Little souls who never hear
Music whispering in their ears,
Deaf to all this throb and beat,
Raindrops in a lonely street,
Wind against a twisted tree
Nature's golden minstrelsy.

Little souls who never sow
Fields where love and faith can grow,
Stunted heart and soul and mind
Eyes forever seer and blind,
Missing all that Life could teach
Heights their soul would never reach.

—Edna Jaques

Folks who sigh for the good old days just sigh for the good old appetite.

DON'T RISK BAKING FAILURES

There's no guesswork with Magic. It assures uniformly fine results! That's why Canada's leading cookery experts use and recommend it exclusively. Ask your grocer for a tin!

CONTAINS NO ALUM—This statement on every tin is your guarantee that Magic Baking Powder is free from alum or any harmful ingredient. MADE IN CANADA

Motorists---Take It Easy

The highways of North America are dotted with thousands of motor cars as people travel from city to town and town to city, and as they proceed on business journeys. Each and every one of these cars is a high-powered vehicle, capable of doing almost incalculable damage unless handled with judgment and discretion. Whether you and your friends enjoy the motor trip you may be making depends not on the speed you travel, but whether you arrive safely at your destination.

In the United States last year there were almost one million motor accidents, with 36,000 deaths. The accident and death rate in Canada is almost as high, Ontario last year recording 512 deaths and 8,990 accidents which were not fatal, but many of which meant people scarred and maimed and intense suffering for hundreds.

In the driving of a car, a man reveals himself. It is the thoughtless, selfish, reckless driver that is largely responsible for the toll on the highways. What is gained if a man arrives at his destination a few seconds ahead of schedule? Why do so many men, when seated behind the wheel of a car, act like boors and leave behind them every vestige of courtesy and consideration for others?

The motor is a wonderful invention, but in the hands of a man without judgment or balance, is a terrible instrument of destruction, leaving death and maimed lives in its wake.

In the August issue of that popular little magazine "Reader's Digest" there appeared an article entitled "—And Sudden Death" which has attracted continent-wide notice and hundreds of thousands of reprints of which are being distributed throughout Canada and the United States. The only regret is that a copy cannot be placed in the hands of every person who drives an automobile. It is a gruesome recital of what automobile accidents really are, —a realistic portrayal of scenes witnessed every day on the highways of this supposedly civilized continent.

The automobile, says the writer of this article, is treacherous, just as a cat is. It is tragically difficult to realize that it can become the deadliest missile. As enthusiasts tell you, it makes 65 an hour feel like nothing at all. But 65 an hour is 100 feet a second, a speed which puts a viciously unjustified responsibility on brakes and human reflexes, and can instantly turn this docile luxury into a mad bull elephant.

Collision, turnover or sideswipe, each type of accident produces either a shattering dead stop or a crashing change of direction — and, since the occupant — meaning you — continues in the old direction at the original speed, every surface and angle of the car's interior immediately becomes a battering, tearing projectile, aimed squarely at you — inescapable. There is no bracing yourself against these imperative laws of momentum.

It's like going over Niagara Falls in a steel barrel full of railroad spikes. The best thing that can happen to you — and one of the rarer things — is to be thrown out as the doors spring open, so you have only the ground to reckon with. True, you strike with as much force as if you had been thrown from the Twentieth Century at top speed. But at least you are spared the lethal array of gleaming metal knobs and edges and glass inside the car.

Anything can happen in that split second of a crash, even those lucky escapes you hear about. People have dived through windshields and come out with only superficial scratches. They have run cars together head on, reducing both to twisted junk; and been found unhurt and arguing bitterly two minutes afterward. But death was there just the same — he was only exercising his privilege of being erratic.

And every time you pass on a blind curve, every time you hit it up on a slippery road, every time you step on it harder than your reflexes will safely take, every time you drive with your reactions slowed down by a drink or two, every time you follow the man ahead too closely, you're gambling a few seconds against agony and sudden death.

There is an old legal phrase that "time is of the essence of the contract." This is not true on the highway; the reverse is true. Your duty as a driver is to bring safely home not only yourself, but your family and friends who may be travelling with you. Equally, it is your duty to so drive your car as to in no way endanger others but to allow them to likewise reach their homes in safety.

Rebuilt By New Method

Worn Machine Parts Made As Good As New

Fired at the speed of a rifle bullet, particles of hot metal rebuild worn machine parts by a new method. Screw heads are cut into the surfaces to be repaired and then the metal is sprayed on the grooves and ridges in such a way as to "freeze" and become part of the metal under treatment. The spraying is done with an electrically operated gun that "shoots" the metal particles through a tiny hole in the nozzle at 2,700 feet per second. The rebuilt parts are smoothed and polished with abrasives, giving long wear. Piston rods, cylinder walls, shafts, bearings and turbines are among the parts treated successfully.—Popular Mechanics.

There are 23 different kinds of alcohol commercially produced.

Jubilee Week Was Busy

King's Secretaries Replied To Over Ten Thousand Messages

Statistics just available give some indication of the work performed by His Majesty's secretaries during Jubilee week. During the period May 3 to 9 the King received 10,264 telegrams from every conceivable part of the world. Every sender of a telegram within the British Isles, no matter what his rank or station in life, had a reply sent him by His Majesty or by one of the private secretaries. Overseas messages were similarly answered, the more important by cable, but many by a personal letter from the King's secretaries or His Majesty's representative in the Dominions or Colonies.

A new metal, invented by a British firm, is lighter than aluminum, as strong as cast-iron, cheaper than brass, impervious to sea-water, and can be bent when cold. It is in use by the admiralty.

The hydrax is the nearest living relative of the elephant. It is a little animal no larger than a rabbit and is erroneously designated in the King James Bible as a coney.

All houses on the main street of Istanbul, Turkey, are red, by decree of the municipal council. On feast days they are draped in the Turkish colors.

2114

Worked Under Difficulties

French Engineers Had Hard Job Building Hotels In Algeria

As the French penetrate further and further southward into the Sahara, pacifying the roving Arab tribes as they go, hotels are being erected for the accommodation of Government officials, visiting Army officers, business men and the occasional venturesome tourist. The hotels had to be taken south, through the desert, in parcels. Each parcel weighed about 200 lbs., and was one camel-load. Caravan after caravan, travelling forty-five days through sands, brought to Timimoun, in the far south of Algeria, the many tons of windows, doors, glass, china, linen, cutlery, furniture, electrical installation and other equipment needed for the local hotel. Neither foremen nor European laborers would agree to go there, so the place was built by French army engineers, who themselves had to trace in the sand the first outline of the building because the superstitious wild Arabs of the region feared The Evil Eye, and would not have anything to do with blue-prints. They did consent to make the mud bricks, however, which form the walls, and to drag up to the site the date-palm trunks forming the roof beams and "girder-work." The rest had to come in parcels. Even the ships of the desert bringing the parcels were temperamental. They would not travel on even such good roads as were to be found along their line of route, but had to be steered over soft sandy courses. Camels suffer from bad spells of foot soreness unless allowed soft tracks.

Drama Festival Finals

Dates Are Set For 1936 Contests In Western Canada

Regulations covering the 1936 Dominion drama festival provide for contests in 11 regions into which Canada is divided for competition, with a final week in Ottawa beginning Monday, April 20.

Issued by J. A. Aylen, honorary secretary-general of the festival, the regulations set the following dates for English play regional festivals in western Canada: British Columbia (Vancouver), Jan. 27 to Feb. 1; Alberta (Calgary), Feb. 6, 7, 8; Saskatchewan (Saskatoon), Feb. 13, 14, 15; Manitoba (Winnipeg), Feb. 20, 21, 22.

Regional festivals for French plays will be held in Quebec City, Montreal and Ottawa on dates to be arranged and announced later.

No play performed in the finals at Ottawa in 1934 or 1935 will be eligible for presentation in 1936, the regulations set forth. As in the past the festival will be restricted to one-act plays or single self-contained scenes from longer plays which occupy not less than 20 and not more than 45 minutes.

Direction of the festival again will be in the hands of Col. H. C. Osborne, honorary director, and an executive committee. In each region a regional committee will have charge.

A government laboratory in Texas has succeeded in producing helium 99.96 per cent. pure.

Lighthouse Heroine Dead

Madame Matelot Won Overnight Fame On Belle Isle

Mme. Matelot, heroine of marine tradition, died recently at Lorient, France.

It was in 1910 Mme. Matelot (the translation of whose name is "Sailor") leaped in one agonizing night to world fame, won the admiration of mariners the world over, and subsequently the Carnegie Medal for heroism and the Legion of Honor.

Her husband was the lighthouse keeper at Kerdonis Light on Belle Isle. As he was about to set the light in motion one twilight it would not throw its warning rays across treacherous shoals.

The woman called her children and made them turn the heavy light all night while she tried to aid her husband start the machinery.

When the children no longer could continue the endless grind, the mother took up the task and kept the light turning until dawn, when she collapsed as help arrived.

Sir Herbert Robson

Prominent Grain Merchant Dies Suddenly In England

Sir Herbert Robson, prominent grain merchant and chairman of the Baltic exchange, died suddenly in London. He was 61 years of age.

Sir Herbert was a foremost opponent of governmental measures for restriction of wheat production and control of world wheat trade.

Sir Herbert died at Maldon, Essex. He was born in Northampton in 1874.

He was a director of a number of important companies. Twenty years ago he was chairman of the chamber of commerce of Karachi, India, and a member of the Bombay legislative council.

Used Like A Pencil

No Pressure Required With New Tool For Engraving

For engraving on gold, silver, brass, copper, aluminum and other metals as well as bakelite, catalin, ivory and hardwoods, a plug-in tool that is used like a pencil is available. No pressure is required, the operator writing or printing as with a pencil. The tool cuts rapidly with a chisel-like stroke. The powerful little motor operates on 110-volt, a.c. circuits, the standard lighting current used in homes. The engraver fits the hand.—Popular Mechanics.

Times Have Changed

Back in the good old days a boy could go to a picnic and have a dandy good time on two bits. He would ride the merry-go-round a couple of times, drink a glass of red lemonade and spend the other dime for a ticket to a minstrel show. But how things have changed. A boy of the same age in these fast-stepping times will spend at least $2 or $3, and blamed if we believe he has as good a time as the boy who took a quarter with him for his day's expenditures at a picnic.

There are 15 per cent. more earthquakes when the moon is nearest the earth than there are when it is farthest away.

AS ETHIOPIA RALLIES TO ARMS

Men, women and even children in Ethiopia have rallied to defend their country from threat of war by Italy. In the upper photo, two women are busy making uniforms for the rapidly mobilizing army. Members of the Imperial Guard (below), carry bayonets on their guns and are products of training by imported military experts.

FASHION FANCIES

"WRAP ME UP" HOME FROCK OR "COVER ALL" BECOMING TO SLENDER AND MATURE FIGURES

By Ellen Worth

Here's a new type of wrap-around apron home frock, that is quite smart.

It has a paneled bodice that carries down into the skirt, that would flatter any figure. The flared sleeves are pretty.

Calico or percale print is especially nice for its development.

As a "Cover-All" to wear over one's "best" frock to prepare dinner, it is nice made of a dimity print.

It's unbelievably simple and inexpensive to make it.

Style No. 310 is designed for sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 35-inch material.

Patterns 15c each. Address mail orders to: Pattern Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

Autumn Fashion Book contains many more smart, cool vacation clothes. Send for your copy to-day, the price is 15 cents.

Polar Hop Postponed

The attempt of a Soviet aeroplane to fly non-stop to San Francisco, by way of the north pole, has been postponed until the summer of 1936, it has been officially announced. The setting in of the polar night was given as the reason for the postponement.

Were Paid Union Rates

Trade union rates of a penny per rivet were paid to Lady Kelly, wife of Admiral Sir John Kelly, and other officers' wives when they drove the first rivets into the plates of the new cruiser Aurora at Portsmouth. —

A $5,000,000 steel plant will be built at South Durham, England.

Predicts Horseless London

Ministry Of Transport Working Toward Mechanizing System

Within five years, it is predicted, the London dray horse will be so rare in London as to be regarded as a curiosity, the streets of 1940 being practically entirely free of horses. The Ministry of Transport is hastening this condition by plans to substitute horse-drawn traffic by a completely mechanized system, and some of these plans will be carried into effect shortly.

The busiest streets in London will be closed to horse-drawn traffic in the near future by regulations soon to be issued by the department. Already there is a device operating in Oxford street between certain hours. Later an edict will be issued that horse-drawn vehicles will not be allowed in London at all after a period of from three to five years.

Under existing traffic legislation, the Minister of Transport, L. Hore-Belisha, has power to put an end to traffic by horse in London's streets. His department, however, has no intention of driving horses from the streets until their owners have had fair warning.

Eastern Excursions

Bargain Fares Offered By C.P.R. and C.N.R. For Early Autumn Trip

Popularity of early autumn bargain fares to eastern Canada last year has induced the Canadian Pacific and Canadian National railways to offer similar travel privileges in September of this year, according to an announcement by Joseph B. Parker, western secretary, Canadian Passenger Association.

This fall weather rate, attractive after the heat of summer, begins with a ticket sale from September 21 to October 4 and bears a final return limit of 45 days in addition to the date of sale. Stop-over privileges go with the tickets within a limit at the stations of Port Arthur, Armstrong and east.

Tickets will be honored in coaches, tourist or standard sleepers on payment of fare according to the accommodation desired. They will be on sale from all stations from Port Arthur, Armstrong and west, including Pacific Coast points to all stations including Sault Ste. Marie, Sudbury, Cochrane and east.

Not Empty Handed

An Italo-Abyssinian dispute has arisen in Amsterdam—the Abyssinian, a commissionaire at an Italian restaurant, gave notice that he was returning home to join the army. As he was leaving the building, the Italian proprietor noticed he was carrying a large bundle. Asked what it contained, the man replied "Revolvers." But police summoned to the scene discovered it was a quantity of the restaurant's silverware.

Cleaning Railway Coaches

The latest method of cleaning railway carriages is that used by the German Federal Railways. The carriage is run into a huge airtight cylinder into which is pumped a strong disinfectant gas. The carriage remains in the gas long enough to allow it to penetrate every chink and corner, so that all harmful bacteria are killed.

Enjoy the variety of breads it is easy to make with

ROYAL YEAST CAKES

Graham Bread is both wholesome and delicious. See page 8 of the Royal Yeast Bake Book.

For breakfast or lunch this Tea Ring is always welcome. Recipe on page 9, Royal Yeast Bake Book.

This buttery Dutch Apple Cake is a special treat! Recipe in Royal Yeast Bake Book, page 13.

YEAST must be in perfect condition if it is to leaven properly. That's why *every* Royal Yeast Cake comes to you *individually* protected by an airtight wrapping. You can depend on these famous yeast cakes for full leavening power every time. Keep a package handy in your kitchen.

Two Helpful Booklets . . . FREE!

The "Royal Yeast Bake Book" tells all about the art of breadmaking and gives *tested* recipes. "The Royal Road to Better Health" explains how the regular use of Royal Yeast Cakes as a food will improve your health.

BUY MADE-IN-CANADA GOODS

STANDARD BRANDS LIMITED
Fraser Ave., and Liberty St., Toronto, Ont.

Please send me, free, the "Royal Yeast Bake Book" and "The Royal Road to Better Health."

Name____________________

Street____________________

Town____________ Prov.____________

This Robin Was Clever

Called Man To Help Rescue Mate From Snake

The story of a robin which called a man to rescue its mate from the jaws of a snake was told Friday.

George Swan, attracted by a bird screaming and flapping against the back door of his home, went to investigate. The robin flew away as he approached, appearing to call him on, and Swan followed.

It led him to the end of the garden circling close to the fence, calling loudly. There in the grass Swan saw a snake with another robin in its mouth.

He killed the three-foot reptile with a stick and the two birds flew away together.

One of the most important of all the factors bringing about the alternation of prosperity and depression, says the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, is the output and value of agricultural products. In a country such as Canada, where agriculture occupies a large place among the economic activities of the nation, the crop yields cannot but affect the general business. 2114

MISS ALADDIN

—By—

Christine Whiting Parmenter

Author Of
"One Wide River To Cross"
"The Unknown Port", Etc.

SYNOPSIS

Nancy Nelson is a sub-deb, a gay, irresponsible girl of nineteen, with no care beyond the choice of her costume for her coming-out party. Suddenly, in the market crash, her indulgent father loses all he had, and his family is faced with the necessity of a simpler method of living. At this juncture a letter is received from an eccentric relative in Colorado, who offers the girl a home on what seems to be impossible conditions.

After much consideration Cousin Columbine's offer is accepted, and Nancy and Jack arrive at Pine Ridge.

Nancy set out one afternoon to climb to the top of a hill so as to obtain a view of the surrounding landscape and misses the path Aurora Tubbs had told her to follow. A truck comes along the road, driven by Matthew Adams, and she asks him which way to go. They ascend the hill, look around, and then go on to Cousin Columbine's. There Mark Adam tells Nancy that his brother Luke has broken his leg, and that Jack Nelson has been hired to help out while Luke's leg gets better. With Jack away, Nancy finds that she is lonesome, and having no books to read, the idea of starting a public library at Pine Ridge seems a good one, and Nance writes home to get her parents to send all the books they could spare and all they could induce others to let them have.

Nance and Matthew Adam go Christmas shopping in a neighboring town. On their return to Pine Ridge, Nance is amazed to see the Columbine residence all lit up, and asks Matthew if he knows why. He said: Let's go in and see. Then Nancy learns that she is having her debut, but in a different setting than had been planned for her in Boston.

Nancy's parents and friends gave their liberal support to her request for books, and a sizeable box arrived in due course. Father Adam painted a sign for the library, and the Adam boys worked on the shelves for the books and decorations to make the room look presentable.

Now Go On With The Story

CHAPTER XV.—Continued

To the natives of Pine Ridge the Aladdin Library seemed wonderful enough as it was. "And how every one of those blessed Adams had worked!" thought Nance with gratitude. Father Adam's neat lettering adorned more than three hundred books which Juanita and Mary Taylor had helped her cover with brown paper. They had had fun over it, too. Some of the work was done on winter evenings when Jack and the Adam boys had joined them, as well as a good-looking forest ranger who appeared at church one Sunday, and had contrived to appear at the Nelson mansion at frequent intervals ever since!

Mother Adam made and donated cretonne hangings for the windows. Matthew and Mark had built the shelves: low shelves which girdled the whole room, made from lumber they "just found lying around the place," and stained dark brown. Even John, busy at school, appeared one week-end with a dozen books; and Luke painted four chairs found in the schoolhouse. Transformed a cheerful Chinese red, these proved such a success that he insisted on painting Nancy's "desk" as well, and a table for magazines found in Aurora's cellar; while his mother sacrificed a wicker porch chair, cushioned to match the hangings at the window.

"This place would be almost cosy if it weren't for the bare wals," said Mary Taylor. "But don't you mention the lack of pictures before Juanita. No knowing what impossible contribution she might bring in!"

Nance smiled, and answered: "I'll forage in Cousin Columbine's attic. I saw an old engraving of Lincoln up there the other day."

There was also one of George Washington; and Mary appeared that afternoon with what she said her mother called "a yard of authors"; photographs of the New England poets framed in oak.

Eve Adams laughed when she saw this offering.

"It bring things back, Nancy. Stored in our attic is a yard of roses; and we had a yard of kittens in the nursery. That idea used to be all the rage."

"Gee, Mum! I remember those kittens!" This was Mark pausing as he adjusted a crooked window shade. "They had blue ribbons 'round their necks and extraordinarily long whiskers! But these are good photographs, Nancy. They'll add a literary touch to our decorations."

No wonder Nancy felt a thrill of pride at the result of her planning! Out of what a few short weeks before had been a bare and useless room, had blossomed this cheery little place; and already the people of the village were asking if it couldn't be opened every night. Ten days ago they had had their "housewarming," with hot chocolate and doughnuts for refreshments—a party which even Victor Tubbs had roused himself sufficiently to attend!

This had been on a Saturday, and the minister who conducted services in the Pine Ridge church twice every month, arrived in time to make a speech. Nance hadn't counted on that; but it was a good speech and she liked the minister despite the fact that he referred to her as "our dear young benefactor." Indeed, at this point in his address, Jack had been stricken with an attack of choking, and at least four Adams had winked in her direction; while the sophisticated Nancy Nelson had felt her ears grow scarlet with confusion.

Nancy smiled at the memory. She was feeling particularly happy this afternoon for good news had arrived from home. Dad was making a new start with a splendid firm, and had been offered an unexpectedly good price for the city house.

"In some ways it's a wrench to give it up," wrote her mother, "but we can't lose this chance; and in any case we shall stay in Edgemere for several years. Phil loves his school; and I am loving the life of a country town again. It's such a joy to see your father his cheerful self once more. These anxious months have brought him some grey hairs; but he's happy and interested now, and wondering if you're not almost ready to come home. . . ."

Home! The girl drew a long, long breath. It would be wonderful to see Dad and Mother and Phil and the aunts, and all the old crowd, of course; but Cousin Columbine was going to miss her frightfully. And she couldn't leave until the library was running smoothly and she found somebody to fill her place.

Nancy leaned forward, lifting a child's bank which was placed on her desk for voluntary contributions, and smiled as a reassuring rattle met her ears. The first donation had come from a small girl who said, as she dropped in a shining penny: "It's to help your library, Miss Aladdin." Nothing had ever pleased Nance half so much as this innocent mistake in her identity. Matthew Adam, who overheard it had thrown her a smile of appreciative understanding; while his father was so delighted with the appellation that he'd addressed her as Miss Aladdin ever since.

The bank had flourished. Yesterday Juanita had contributed the price of three confession magazines, and was really enjoying some decent novels. Two boys from a nearby ranch whom Nance had supposed little better than morons, were devouring good travel books; and the wife of a health-seeker two miles back of the village, told Nancy with tears in her eyes that it seemed "like heaven" to have something to read again.

"And to think," said Cousin Columbine when the girl recounted this pathetic incident, "that I've been too thoughtless to look up those people and see their needs. But so many sick folks come and go that we take them too much for granted. I'm ashamed of myself. No wonder they call you Miss Aladdin!"

Steps sounded without, and Nance glanced up. It was not yet two o'clock, but someone was coming. Then the door swung back to admit her brother and Matthew Adam. Luke was about again now; and Jack was job hunting.

"Any luck?" asked Nancy, as the boys drew up two gay red chairs.

Matthew nodded.

"Your kid brother seems to profit by the misfortunes of others. Luke breaks a leg, and Jack gets his job. And now my Uncle Tom (Mother's brother, who has a ranch out on the plains), is down with flu along with two of his men, and has sent an S.O.S. for one of us fellers to help them out. Mark's drawn the unlucky number, and Jack's going back to the ranch again to take his place."

"Well!" said Nance. "I'm sorry to have Mark go, of course, but it's marvelous for Jack; and sometimes there are complications after flu!"

"A lot of sympathy, you have for Uncle Tom!" grinned Matthew.

Nancy laughed.

"I was merely wondering how long the job would last. Time goes so rapidly; and some day we've got to turn our faces to the East, you know."

Jack said nothing; and suddenly Matt's color rose.

"Why—you're not leaving us this spring, are you? I—I mean Miss Columbine said you'd stay a year!"

"I know; but such a thought never entered our heads, Matt. And now Dad's made another start I'm pretty sure they'll want us to come home. Not that I don't dread leaving Cousin Columbine. I'm awfully afraid she's going to miss us."

Jack, still silent, arose and went over to a window. Matthew sat looking into space. "Some—some of the rest of us will miss you too, Nance," he said surprisingly; "There's Mother and—and—"

Nance laughed outright, and asked, eyes lighted with merriment: "Why spoil a pretty speech like that, Matt?"

"Spoil it?"

Jack came back, grinning, and slumped into the cushioned chair.

"She means, old man, that this was no time to mention Mother! Honest, Nance, have we got to go home this spring?"

"You don't want to?" questioned his sister.

"Do you?" he countered.

The girl was silent, looking down at the toe of Matthew's boot. "I don't know, exactly," she said at last. "I'm crazy to see every one at home, of course; though I'd rather stay here through the summer. But I wonder if Cousin Columbine won't miss us even more if we leave her in the fall. Spring's a cheerful time of year, you know; and she's getting old."

It was Matthew's turn to stand at the window, from which safe retreat he said over his shoulder: "You're going to leave a big hole in Pine Ridge, folks."

"Well," observed Jack, "we haven't gone yet, feller; and don't they tell us that it's 'better to have loved and lost than never to have loved at all'?"

He laughed, but Matt, still gazing at Pike's Peak, responded soberly: "Whoever wrote that bunk was feeble-minded," and added, moving toward the door, eyes turned discreetly away from Miss Aladdin: "Come on, Jack, we must get going. Mark'll drop in to-morrow to say good-bye, Nancy. Luke's driving him to the Springs where somebody from Prairie Ranch will pick him up. He says he feels as if he were sentenced to Siberia, though it's the first time he hasn't jumped at the chance of going to Uncle Tom's! I—I wonder why."

Nance smiled at this subtle compliment, and went to the door to watch the boys depart. There was a glimpse of the plains from her little porch, and as tney lingered a moment the girl asked, her eyes on that undulating vista: "Does your uncle live right on the prairie, Matt?"

The young man nodded.

"Sixty miles out, in a big old rambling ranch house surrounded by cottonwoods—a bully place. Those plains are wonderful, Nancy, and sometimes treacherous, too. We'll take you out after the weather's settled. No knowing what thrilling adventures we may have!"

Light words. . . Matt little thought that only a few weeks later they would come back to him during long, tragic hours which none of them was ever to forget.

(To Be Continued)

Joins Gallery Of Fame

Man Who Sold Mauretania's Furnishings Had Voice Recorded

A record of the auctioneer's voice was made during the sale of the Mauretania's furnishings, and will be stored away for the benefit of posterity in the Gallery of Famous Voices and Famous Occasions in Broadcasting House in London. The auctioneer's voice will keep company with those of Britain's greatest men and women, from the King and Queen down.

Meat packing, the nation's largest industry from the standpoint of the value of its products, is employing 16 per cent. more persons on a pay roll 38 per cent. larger than a year ago.

Tuberculosis causes more deaths between the ages of 14 and 46 years than any other d'sease.

Place Of Historic Interest

Fort Churchill Eloquent With Stories of Courage and Disaster

The other day Fort Churchill, Canada's northern port on the Hudson Bay and the prairie's back door to the salt seas, was celebrating the opening of its shipping season. As a public issue the development of Churchill has been almost talked out. It was ridiculed and bitterly attacked when the rails were being laid and the grain terminals were under construction. But as a place of historic interest it has great significance and fascination.

For more than three hundred years ships have sailed into the Hudson Bay from the ports of Great Britain and Europe. Into it came the early explorers in their search for the northwest passage to the Orient and Cathay. By this route the first live stock and the first piano ever brought to the opening west were freighted by sturdy sailing vessels.

And at Churchill English and French held forts now crumbled into ruins. Here the Danish explorer, Munck, in the early part of the seventeenth century, survived a bitter winter in which most of his companions perished. Many decades later, in 1812, the gallant Selkirk settlers struggled with nature in the environs of the port; held their chins high through a steely test of cold before they could start on the trek to their new homes in the south. Churchill is eloquent with stories of courage, treachery and disaster.

The sub-Arctic holds its lure to the adventurous to this day. The annals of this new Canadian port may still remind us of the determination of the pioneer explorers and settlers to break the hostile barriers of nature in a new land.—Hamilton Spectator.

The Anthony Eden Touch

London Busman Made German Passenger Feel At Home

Whether London Transport is aware of it or not, at least one of its staff possesses the Anthony Eden touch.

On a west-bound 19 bus a young German seated in front of me tendered his money with the word "Piccadilly." The conductor asked which end of Piccadilly he meant, but the passenger's English was limited to the one word "Piccadilly."

Thereupon the conductor broke into fluent German, and the matter was adjusted. The delighted passenger moved to a seat beside the door, and a long conversation, glowing with international amity, followed.

They parted with effusive Auf wiedersehns.—London Daily Sketch.

Egyptian Shorthand

Papers Recently Discovered Show System Many Centuries Old

Three pieces of ancient Egyptian "paper" were discovered not long ago. On them were marks which proved very interesting, for they were clearly a system of shorthand many centuries old. Actually these treasures dated from the third century A.D, and there could be no doubt about them, for there was a perfectly good longhand "translation" given with the shorthand signs. It was this last fact which made the documents most interesting, for it gave the key to other manuscripts which until then had been mysteries that nobody was able to explain.

In Trinidad, West Indies, whence much of the grapefruit comes to Canada, the planters have to depend solely on rainfall. Grapefruit grown in the United States in California and Florida; in Palestine in Asia, and in Rhodesia, South Africa is produced under controlled irrigation.

During the last 10 years, a total of 22,000 earthquakes has been recorded in Japan.

WILSON'S FLY PADS REALLY KILL

One pad kills flies all day and every day for 2 or 3 weeks. 3 pads in each packet. No spraying, no stickiness, no bad odor. Ask your Druggist, Grocery or General Store.

10 CENTS PER PACKET

WHY PAY MORE?

THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., Hamilton, Ont.

Little Helps For This Week

The Lord shall give thee rest from thy sorrow and from thy fear, and from the hard bondage wherein thou wast made to serve . . . Isaiah 14:3.

Today beneath thy chastening eye,
I crave alone for peace and rest;
Submissive in Thy hand to lie,
And feel that it is best.

O Lord, who art as a shadow of a great rock in a weary land, who beholdest Thy weak creatures weary of labor, weary of pleasure, weary of hope deferred, weary of self; in Thine abundant compassion and unutterable tenderness, bring us unto Thy rest.

Thou hast made us for Thyself, and our heart is restless until it rests in Thee. Grant to us above all things that can be desired, to rest in Thee, to have our hearts at peace. Thou art the true peace of the heart, Thou only its rest. In this very peace that is in Thee, the one Chiefest Eternal Good, we will sleep and rest.

Demand For Maps

Search For New Mineral Deposits Calls For Detailed Information

A marked increase in the demand for maps, among prospectors, sportsmen, foresters, engineers, and other classes, is reported by the Topographical and Air Survey Bureau of the Department of the Interior. During the last fiscal year 90,000 copies were distributed by the bureau, in comparison with approximately 70,000 during the preceding year.

The intensive search for new mineral deposits during the year was an important factor in the increase, while the desire of sportsmen to secure detailed maps of an area, when planning fishing, hunting or canoe trips, had a marked tendency to further increase the demand. The fact that a great many of the maps of the bureau are made from photographs taken from the air, thus ensuring a completeness of detail that does not prevail in the case of the older maps, also contributed to the increase.

A total of seventy-two maps of different districts throughout Canada are in course of preparation by the bureau and many of the areas being covered give promise of early mineral or other development.

A catalogue of the 1000 or more maps at present available has been published and copies may be obtained, without charge, upon application to the Surveyor Genearl, Department of the Interior, Ottawa.

Turkish Law For Men

Compels Them To Wear Hats With Brims

If being allowed to wear what you like is a symbol of freedom in general, Turkish women are distinctly freer than Turkish men. The men today are compelled by law to wear hats with brims. The brim is to prevent him from touching the ground with his forehead, as religious custom prescribes, when he is saying prayers. The women may wear what they choose.

Warehouses At Calgary, Edmonton, Regina and Winnipeg

Chinook Trading Co.

Crown Brand Syrup	5 lb. pail	.37c
Tomatoes choice quality	3 tins	.37c
Braid's Tea	1 lb pkt	.42c
Gem Fruit Jars	dozen quart size	$1.39
Salmon, Blue Crest Brand	2 tall tins	.25c
Paulin's Peerless Sodas	1 lb. pkt	.19c
Vinegar Saturday only Spcl	gal.	.69c
LARD pure	2 lbs	.29c
Witch Hazel Toilet Soap	4 cakes	.19c

Pickling Spice, Whole Cloves, Whole Cinnamon, Celery Seed, Mustard Seed, Turmeric, etc., Always in stock.

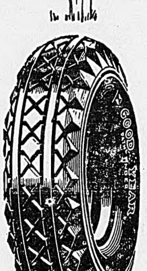
A full line of preserving fruit on hand. Get our prices before buying.

Posting up our low prices on HIGH QUALITY Goodyear Pathfinders

Size 30 x 3½ **6.00**	Size 4.75 x 19 **10.50**
Size 4.40 x 21 **8.50**	Size 5.00 x 19 **11.25**
Size 4.50 x 21 **9.50**	Size 5.00 x 20 **11.50**

Other sizes equally low-priced

Here, for all to see, is one of the biggest tire bargains we have ever offered. It is a bargain, not because the prices are lowest, but because the Goodyear Pathfinder is a HIGH QUALITY tire—giving long and good service. Come in and see these tires. Let us tell you more about them.



Cooley Bros.

Chinook, Alta. Phone 10

The ladies' Catd Club resumed its weekly meetings Tuesday evening at the home of Mrs Clareuce Petersen. Honors were shared by Mrs Massey and Miss Marjorie Lee The hostess for next Tuesday will be Miss Lee,

Miss K. F. Kaine is the President for the ensuing year, and Mrs. E. C. Pfeiffer Sec.

The "Friendly Circle" met Thnrsday of last week at the home of Mrs. Jas. Young. Fifteen members and visitors were present. A most enjoyable time was spent.

Members of the chinook W. I. attended the Constituency Conference held at Cercal Thursday.

MARKING THE RIVERS

For the better information of motor tourists through Alberta, the provincial public works department is proceeding with the work of marking the names of rivers on bridges where main highways cross. A large number of signs have been prepared, some of which have already been put in place.

ONTARIO'S WHEAT CROP

Ontario has finished harvesting her wheat crop and the total is estimated at 13,265,000 bushels compared with 6,724,000 bushels last year. The crop was expected to yield more than it did this year but rust and dry weather late in the season, preventing heading, cut the yield. The total yield is about a ninth of what Alberta expects to harvest this year. Last year's crop failure in Ontario made necessary the importations of soft wheat from Britain.

Local News

Born—To Mr, and Mrs. Henry Beach (nee Dorothy Neff) Hanna, August 25th, —a son.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Neff, Dixie and Bobbie of Kelowna B C, who were visiting with Mr. and Mrs. C. E, Neff, of Hanna, spent Wednesday of last week at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Turple.

• • •

Miss Moira McCulloch, of Scotfield visited last week with Miss Irene Shier.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Chapman and daughter Miss Lorna who have been visiting with relatives for the past week at Edmonton and Wildwood, also spent two days at Edmonton Beach, returned Monday.

• • •

Mrs, Walker the new teacher for the Swan School arrived Saturday.

• • •

Mrs. K. N. Myhre who has been visiting for some months with her daughter Mrs. Flater, of Brooks, returned to her home here Monday.

• • •

Mr. and Mr. W. S. Lee and Mr. and Mts. A. V. Youell motored to Calgary Saturday

• • •

Mr. Allen of Vancouver arrived in Chinook last week and will visit for a time with his three sons.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. S Meeres and little son Murray, returned Saturday after having been away during the two vacation months. Mr Meeres attended Summer School at Edmonton while Mrs. Meere and Murray visited with relatives at Syl van Lake,

• • •

The Chinook Consolidated School re opened on Tuesday, September 3, with all four teachers present. Mr. Meeres principal, teaching gardes X, XI. & XII, Miss Johnston grades VII, VIII & IX, Miss Jensen grades IV, V & VI. and Miss Kane, the Ptimary Room.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Jas. Peyton and Grace O'malley motored to Calgary Saturday.

Mrs. J. Gaw and family of Trail B. C., and Mrs. J, Arnold and family, of Bowden, are visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Lloyd Robinson,

---

Miss Dorris Marcy has returned to the Hilmartin school where she taught last year.

Miss Ethel Young has resumed her duties as teacher at Collholme school, having taught there last year.

Miss Duff, of Calgary, is again teachiug at Myrtle school

Gus Cook and Happy Milligan were Drumheller business visitors on Tuesday.

Miss Joan Bayley spent the holiday on Monday with her parents on the farm.

Miss Johnston, of Calgary, who was engaged as teacher for Chinook school arrived Monday.

The Misses Kane aud Jensen returned Saturday night

Mr. and Mrs. Hodgson, of U. S. arrived here this week having received word that Mr. L. Setterington, uncle of Mrs. Hodgson, was ill in the Cereal hospital.

Miss Mae Todd visited at Calgary and Aldersyde this week.

Miss Agnes Bunney returned thts week to resume her studies at high school.

Miss Irene Shier came in to town this week where she will attend high school.

BOTANY AND FOOD

Among the sciences that contribute to agricultural and horticultural progress none has closer or more multifarious contacts with practical crop production than botany. If such contacts are apparent only those most intimately concerned with agricultural research, the reason is to be sought in the comparative neglect of botany in the general educational system, which leaves the average person under the impression that the main function of botany is to give plants long names. The science of knowing plants has inevitably been connected from the earliest times with the art of growing them. Its development in fact can be traced from the "physic gardens" of the Middle Ages to the botanic gardens of the later times with a distinguished record of services in the collection, identification and dissemination of useful plants all over the world. To-day botany and botanical research has a direct bearing on every individual of a nation, as is evinced in Canada by the work of the Division of Botany of the Dominion Department of Agriculture both in actual practice and in reasearch. It wars against disease in the cereal, fruit, and other food plants; it furnishes the best knowledge available for the extermination of weeds and the conservation of pastures, and ensures the growing of good potatoes by inspection and certification of tubers intended for seed purposes. Working in co-operation with the other Branches of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, and in touch with scientists of other countries, its laboratories and its work on stem rust and the production of pure seed are widely known.

CHINOOK UNITED CHURCH

Sunday, August 18
Sunday School 10 30 a, m.
Rev J. W. Smiley
Pastor

CHINOOK MARKET PRICES

WHEAT

1 Northern	$.65

OATS

2C. W.	$.22

Car of Block Wood Just Arrived

M. L. CHAPMAN .·. Chinook

CHEESE AND BUTTER OUTPUT

In every year since 1925 the Canadian factory cheese output has moved downwards, losing ground in favour of butter production. While cheese production figures for the first six months of 1935 are not complete says the report on the dairy situation in Canada by the Agricultural Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistcs, some indication of what is taking place may be determined from the June production in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia. The combned producton of cheese in these five provinces amounted to 16,300,165 pounds, as compared wth a creamery butter output of 25,123,161 pounds. In the provnce of Quebec there was a decine of 14.1 per cent n the 1935 June producton of cheese in 1934, and a reduction of 14.7 per cent for the first 6 months of 1935. In Ontario the diversion of milk from cheese factories to creameries still continues, suggesting that a further reduction in the cheese output may be expected in 1935. In order to prevent the creation of surplus butter stocks the Dominion Government has made available a fund of $1,000,000 to be used as a bonus payment to farmers delivering their milk to cheese factories. Payment on the basis of 1½ cents a pound is to be made in August 1935, covering the July production. These payments will increase the revenue of cheese patrons and be an inducement to deliver milk to the cheese factories instead of to creameries. It is expected that there will be a reduction in the quantity of creamery butter to be manufactured in the next five months.

MARKETING AND RESEARCH

The question as to how the individual farmer will benefit by marketing research is easily answered. Take a simple example the case of an apple producer who may have several sources from which to select his method of sale. The country dealer or shipper, the commission merchant in the city, the trucker-dealer who buys outright on the farm, the nearest public market, the local store, the local co-operative association, and the exporter might constitute the outlets for the apples that this particular farmer produces. Marketing research would help this producer to select that method of sale which has returned the higher average price of apples over a period of years to the producers in his community. The location of his farm with respect to consuming centres, would, of course, influence the price obtained from these various agencies. Therefore marketing studies to determine the grade, the variety, or varieties, the size and type of containers which command the highest prices from the jobber, the retailer and the consumer, are of vital interest to the individual farmer and are merely some of the many items made practicable in daily life on the farm through the work of the Dominion Department of Agriculture and other agencies engaged in marketing and agricultural research.

THE CHINOOK ADVANCE

Published by Mrs. M. C. Nicholson every Thursday afternoon from The Advance Building, Main Street, Chinook, Alberta, and entered in the postoffice as second class mail matter.

The subscription rates to The Advance are $1.50 per annum in Canada and $2.00 outside of Canada.

The transient advertising rates in The advance are—display, 40c per inch for first week and 30c for each succeeding week, providing no change is made. For heavy composition an extra charge is made for first week. Reading notices, 10c per count line. Legal advertising, 15c per count line for first week and 10c for each succeeding week. Cards of thanks, $1.00.

Advertisements under this heading are charged at the rate of 50c for 25 words or less per week, with 10c for each additional 5 words Three weeks for the price of two.

All letters addressed to the editor for insertion in The Advance, must be signed to show bona fides of the writer. Publication in all cases is subject to the judgment of the Publisher. We do not necessarily coincide with views expressed.

COMPLETE YOUR TRAVEL ARRANGEMENTS AND BUY YOUR

Steamship and Rail Tickets

FROM THE

LOCAL AGENT

CANADIAN NATIONAL

He represents all

Rail and Steamship Lines

To All Parts of the World.

HOME DRYING OF FRUITS

Drying or dehydration as it is called, of fruits and vegetables is a process by which moisture is removed from food so that deleterious organisms will not grow. The flavour is somewhat changed in drying and the vitamin value destroyed by long exposure to the oxygen of the air. Therefore, says the circular just issued by the Dominion Department of Agriculture on home drying of fruits and vegetables, drying should be used as a method of home preservation only when home canning is not pratical. There are three methods of drying, namely, sun drying, drying by artificial heat, and drying by air blast. Good material must be used to obtain good results, and the advantage of drying lies in the fact that less storage space is reduced to almost one-quarter and is reduced to aolmost one-quarter and that dried products may be stored indefinitely without danger of spoilage. In the cooking of dried fruits and vegetables, it must be remembered that the water which has evaporated from them must be restored. The dried fruit or vegetables to be cooked should be soaked overnighe in about four times as much water as the bulk of the dried products. They should be cooked in the water in which they have soaked, using a covered saucepan and allowed to simmer for a long time Sugar should not be added until the fruit is nearly cooked. In this way the flavour is better, and less sugar is required. These, and many other directions, will be found in the circular.

Chinook W. I. Meeting

The regular meeting of the Chinook Women,s Institute was held at Mrs Allen's home on Thursday, August 29.

Mrs. Allen was appointed delegate at the Constituency Conference to be held in Cereal on Thursday, September 5.

The sum of $15 00 was donated to the School Fair, to be distributed as follows: $9 00 general fund; $3 00 first prize, $2 00 second prize and $1.00 third prize for the school giving the best exhibition of part singing.

Mrs. Milligan gave some splendid papers under the program on "Child Welfare and Public Health".

NOTICE

A new library of Books is in, and available to all at Miss Otto's office. This library is sponsored by the Women's Institute and is free to all.